The Daily Gazette:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Chicago Public Buildings

INTERNAL TAXATION.

Stock Gambling.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Labor Question.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill to pay D. V. Allen & Co., for carrying the overland mail, $21,543.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) reported the House bill appropriating $4,000.000 for

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT CHICAGO,

and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER thought the appropriation very large, and would like to have the necessity for it thoroughly demonstrated before voting for it.

Mr. MORRILL said the committee were satisfied that it was necessary in order to erect first class buildings.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had received letters from friends in Chicago complaining that there was a movement on foot to change the location of the Government buildings there, and that this bill would favor that design by leaving the location optional with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that provision was designed to protect the Government against extortion.

Mr. CARPENTER had another objection—that it seemed to admit that the United States Government could not take lands for public purposes without the consent of the Legislature.

Mr. CONKLING said he had information that already there was a speculation adjacent, that was supposed to be a new site. He was informed too that four fifths of the owners of the squares adjoining the property already owned by the Government were willing to sell in view thereof. He thought the buildings should be erected on that site.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) assured the Senate that there was no intention on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to select a new site.

Mr. LOGAN confirmed Mr. Trumbull's statement that the option given to the Secretary of the Treasury was intended to protect the Government from extortion, and not with a view to changing the location. He knew that the people of Chicago wished the building to be erected on the old site. If he believed that there was any probability of a change he would vote against the provision.

The bill was then passed.

Mr STEWART introduced a resolution providing for a

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION,

prohibiting the giving of aid to sectarian schools.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President shall be ineligible to re-election.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the President was requested to give information as to the relations of the United States with Spain, and treatment of Americans in Cuba.

Also instructions to our naval commanders in Cuban waters for the purposes stated in the President's message, and also whether any and what attacks on the lives and property of American citizens and the dignity of the flag have occurred to make it appear that the latter are now in greater danger than before such instructions were issded.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the bill declaratory of the act of July 14, 1870, to reduce

INTERNAL TAXES

and for other purposes. The substitute provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided profits heretofore assessed or collected from the corporations mentioned in section 15 of said act, for the time between August 1st, 1870, and January 1st, 1871, shall be remitted or refunded, but this provision shall not apply to sundry taxes assessed or collected for that part of the year of 1870 prior to August 1st.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the bill fixng the

SALARIES

of the Register and Second Comptroller of the Treasury. The substitute establishes a uniform salary of forty-five hundred dollars each for assistant secretaries, comptrollers, auditors, register, commissioner of customs and supervising architect of the Treasury Department, Assistant Postmasters General and Commissioner of the Land Office, Commissioner of Pensions and Commissioner of Indian Affairs

REVENUE POLICE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely to, and the Senate postponed indefinitely, the bill providing for the employment of an Internal Revenue police force in every collection district.

STOCK GAMBLING.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, to punish stock gambling by public officers and for other purposes. It prohibits all persons employed in the Treasury Department, or in the collection or disbursement of revenue as a disbursing officer, clerk or agent in any department of the public service, from being engaged or concerned in the buying or selling of coin, Government securities or stock of any description, under penalty of a fine not exceeding $10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both in the discretion of the court. Persons who sell or assist governmental employes in such speculations are made liable to half the above mentioned penalties, and informers leading to a conviction of the offenders under the foregoing provisions are to receive five hundred dollars each. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the

TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM

in the United States to the Committee on Commerce, and argued in favor of the resolution. He thought it was clear that the telegraph was to be regarded mainly as an instrument of commerce, because probably three-fourths of the messages sent by telegraph were on commercial business. He contrasted the cheapness of telegraphing in Europe with its expensiveness here, and said one of the great advantages of the European system would be the breaking up of an oppressive monopoly known as the Associated Press; but while he thought the Government should control the telegraph lines, he would not be willing to buy them at more than their actual cost of construction.

Mr. HAMLIN thought the subject had been already properly referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The resolution was laid over.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. CONKLING moved to take up his resolution offered yesterday directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the charges made by Mr. Schurz in reference to the General Order Business in the New York Custom House. He wished to say a few words about investigation by the committee of which he had been chairman. The New York *Times* of Monday had stated that the committee had held a "hole and corner" investigation, had manipulated witnesses like a Tombs lawyer, and had made a garbled and dishonest report. Now, that statement is malignantly false from beginning to end, and it is made, I believe, to throw stunt on the committee, in order to lessen the force of their report, and for no other purpose. The committee had nothing to blame themselves for, unless it be one thing. After the taking of testimony had been completed, Collector Murphy came here and asked permission to go over the testimony. It was given him. He brought a gentleman with him from New York, and the testimony was put into his hands. He went over it all and made such changes as he desired in the character of his own testimony, that I have since thought was a privilege that committee ought not to have given him, but so great was our desire to be fair with all parties, that we thought it best to permit a revision, although the collector had seen the testimony before.

Mr. PATTERSON denied that the committee had charged the Government any more than the ordinary expenses for the California trip, and contrasted the expenditures of his committee with that of the Committee on Southern Outrages. The latter had spent $42,000 since the 1st of January, 1871, while his committee, during the whole five years of its existence, had spent only $20,000.

Mr. SCOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Outrages, said that its principal outlay had been on account of witnesses. They had examined over six hundred.

Mr. SCHURZ offered the following as an addition to the pending resolution, and also to enquire whether any charges for storage or carting have been or are made by officers of customs, or persons acting under the regulations of the custom house, which charges are not authorized by law, and also whether presents have been accepted by officers of the custom house from other officers subordinate to them or acting under their control, and whether the officers making such presents have been selected by preference to attend to the discharging of steam ships, and also whether officers of the custom house connive at frauds in the passing of baggage of passengers arriving in the port of New York, and also whether articles of merchandise while under the control of the officers of the Custom House have been abstracted, and whether any such articles have been returned on application, and whether any officers of the Custom House have been punished for abstracting articles under their control, and also to what extent the practice of compromising with merchants for defrauding or attempting to defraud the revenue has prevailed, and whether any and what pecuniary benefit has been derived therefrom by the officers making such compromises.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

Mr. TIPTON offered the following amendment: Also whether officers or employes in said Custom House have used their influence to control either of the two last State conventions of the Republican party of the State of New York, and whether assessments of money have been made to be used to control the primaries to secure delegates to the State conventions, or for other political purposes.

Mr. CONKLING accepted this also.

Mr. SHERMAN announced his vote for both amendments, and he had wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that there was no difficulty in getting any proper resolution through the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment directing the committee to inquire whether any officers in said custom house have been or are being used as instruments for political or party patronage.

Mr. CONKLING accepted this also.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted—yeas 57, nays none.

REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE.

A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Civil Service Committee. A motion was made to print 10,000 extra copies. Referred to Committee on Printing.

HARBOR OF SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up his resolution offered last March calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information about the number of ships employed on the coast of San Domingo since the beginning of negotiations for the acquisition of a harbor on that island, and also as to the cost of sending and keeping them there, and he announced that whenever this information should be ascertained, he would move to refer it to the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING objected, and the resolution went over.

Mr. SUMNER afterward offered it as a new resolution, but

Mr. CONKLING again objected, and it went over.

INQUIRY BY MR. BLAIR.

Mr. BLAIR offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the same committee to inquire whether any minister of the United States in any foreign country is engaged in any mining company, and using his official position for the promotion of its interests, and if so, whether his doing so is compatible with his duties as such minister. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pool, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment.

SWORN IN.

The resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, entitled to a seat in the Senate, was agreed to, and he was sworn in.

REFRACTORY WITNESSES.

Mr. SCOTT called up his resolution directing the Sargeant-at-arms to arrest Saunders, the refractory witness in North Carolina, and it was passed.

A resolution directing the arrest Gist and Camp, of South Carolina, gave rise to discussion, and without reaching a vote the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

FAILED NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. HOOPER reported a resolution for an investigation into recent failed National banks by the Banking Committee. Passed.

INFORMATION WANTED.

On motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the printing of the statement of the case of the United States before the Geneva arbitrators.

On motion of Mr. PERRY, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to give information as to the amount of 5-20 bonds redeemed.

Debate took place on Mr. HOAR'S bill.

TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution referring to the Committee on Commerce the President's recommendation as to a telegraphic system.

TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, a resolution was passed directing the Retrenchment Committee to inquire into the recent Treasury defalcations.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. CONKLING called up the resolution of inquiry into charges against the New York Custom House. The resolution, with amendments, was passed—yeas 57, nays none.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, endeavored to effect an arrangement as to debate.

After discussion, Mr. PERCE gave notice that he would move the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow. He was not prepared to affirm or deny that legislation was necessary on the labor question, but was convinced that an investigation would do good. There was no partizanship in the question. The bill was not in the interest of the International Society, trades unions, &c. He advocated the passage of a bill in the interest of agricultural laborers and the laboring classes of the south. He wished to attract emigrants to that region.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested a substitute for the bill, but the proposition was declared out of order.

Mr. STORMS advocated the passage of the bill. The evils which the industrial classes complained of were as clear as the noon-day sun. An investigation would show that $2,353,000,000 of property belonging to capitalists was exempt from taxation, and other interests were taxed to make up the deficit. Twenty one million dollars were paid annually out of the Treasury to banking associations as mere bounty. It was shown that the poor man now paid upon his salt a tax of one hundred and fifty-five per cent., on cutlery over fifty per cent., on clothing over sixty-five per cent., and on his spade and shovel over forty-five per cent., while the rich man paid upon his jewelry, diamonds, laces, gold rings, paintings and statuary a tax not exceeding ten per cent. To adjust the wrongs of laboring men Congress would have to repeal every pet financial scheme of the party in power—the national bank scheme, the exemption of the bonded debt from taxation, and the present system of tariff. When these were repealed the Republican party would be repealed and dissolved. The only obstacle in this country to the interests of the masses was the existence of a Republican party, and when it was removed a better order of things would reign.

Mr. COX said it was singular that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, States that had more of the bounties of the protective system than any others, should be the most urgent advocates of this bill. He would propose an amendment in the interest of the civil service, that no party or political influence should control the appointment of the Commissioners. A joint committee with both parties represented would best accomplish this subject. Would that such a man as David A. Wells could be appointed on such commission.

Mr. KERR spoke against the bill, which he regarded as insincere and hollow, and chiefly intended by false pretence to bridge over the next Presidential election and mislead the discontented sons of toil into voting the radical ticket in 1872. He believed it a mere attempt to make peace for partizans, and that it was unconstitutional in Congress to assume power to regulate the hours of labor or the standard of wages, or divisions of joint profits of labor and capital, or the social conditions of the people Such sweep of jurisdiction would speedily leave nothing to the States or people, make all local Governors expensive sinecures, and make the power of Congress as transcendent and absorbing as the British Parliament.

Mr. WOOD believed that the party in power is responsible for the troubles of laboring men, and it was only in a resteration of the Democracy that they can find relief.

Mr. DEKE suggested an amendment directing an investigation, especially into what taxes, assessments and duties on imports are imposed directly or indirectly by the laws of the United States on articles used by the laboring classes, and upon raw materials which enter into the manufacture of such articles; also what quantity of the public lands, which should have been preserved to furnish homes for the people and to supply a fund for the education of the masses, has been granted to corporations organized and controlled by and exclusively for the benefit of a few wealthy individuals.

Mr. SLOCUM suggested an amendment naming as commissioners Horace H. Day, Richard T. Treblewick and Alex. Troop. He favored an investigation by persons not selected on account of party or on account of devotion to high tariff principles.

The discussion was temporarily interfered with by a message from the President relative to civil service reform, which was read and referred, and by Senate amendments to the bill for the Chicago custom house, which were concurred in

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) regarded the message just received as a full and effectual answer to the charges by Democratic members relative to the supposed profligacy of the administration. It showed that the President's party was a party of reform. He supported the pending bill, as in the interest of all, and in the interest of common humanity. He charged on the Democratic party full responsibility for the war, for the debt which it entailed and the consequent taxation.

Mr. HAWLEY advocated the bill and said the Republican party has always been a friend to the workingmen. While the Democrats had favored slavery in the States and territories, the Republicans had made every man free.

Mr. SPEER (Pa.) suggested an amendment directing an inquiry, particularly into the system of paying laborers in store orders instead of cash, and report what remedy can be adopted to prevent the continuance of the system.

Mr. BURCHARD suggested an amendment committing the inquiry to the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said all the evils complained of could be remedied by the repeal of some laws and the reduction of some taxes. He opposed any more commissions, and believed the Committee on Education and Labor could investigate the subject more intelligently and economically.

Mr. KILLINGER preferred that the inquiry be made by some officers of the Government, and thought the Commissioner of Agriculture the proper person. If there is to be a commission, however, he wanted one of the commissioners a practical laboring man, and the term of office limited to one year. He denied that the laboring classes were affiliated with the Internationalists, atheists, free lovers, &c.

Mr. KELLY advocated the bill and said the duties on iron and other American productions were necessary to protect the American laborer and to add to his comforts.

Mr. STEVENSON said the laboring men of the Country complained that this tariff, with its multitude of abuses, was laying onerous burdens upon the people without any benefit to the Treasury. They complained of the legislation, because it it was fostering monopolies, who were winding themselves around the nation, threatening to crush out its life. They complained to Congress because of the almost criminal waste of the public lands of the national domain, robbing them and their children of homesteads. He believed these complaints well grounded, and they certainly deserved to be heard and gravely considered. For these reasons he favored the appointment of a commission. Its report would be a document of great interest, not only in the United States, but in Europe. It would stimulate the tide of emigration from Europe to the United States, and thereby return the cost of investigation in a manifold degree. Another reason why he favored the bill was that the working people wanted the commission, and they were in the majority in this country. The discussion went over until to-morrow.

EXPENSES OF KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committe on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $27,849, to supply deficiencies in the expenses of the Ku-Klux Committee. In reply to Mr. Eldridge, he stated that the total cost of the committee is $69,907, exclusive of printing the report, which will fill seven volumes, making about six thousand pages.

It was agreed that the account of the committee's expenses be printed in the *Globe*. The bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, December 19.—The court opened at ten o'clock. Henry Sherman, of Washington City, and General Myers testified to the temperate habits and Christian life of General Ketchum.

General George D. Wise, of Baltimore county, Md., was sworn, and testified that he met Mrs. Wharton after the death of Ketchum, on July 7th, who wished him to accept her note for eleven thousand dollars, as she wished to raise funds with which to go to Europe. Witness asked how she intended to meet the note when it became due. She stated from funds derived from her income, which was eleven thousand dollars a year. Asked what security she had to give for this loan. She then answered that she had western bonds. Witness thinks she owned St. Louis bonds and real estate in Baltimore, but she had given her word to her uncle in Philadelphia, who, she had reason to know, had made his will in her favor, leaving her his property, worth six or seven hundred thousand dollars, that she would not complicate or hypothecate any of her securities or mortgage her real estate. Mrs. Wharton expressed her willingness to give one thousand dollars to secure the loan. Her manner was incoherent and wild, and somewhat contradictory, and so much so that witness did not think her entirely in her right mind.

Dr. Frank Donaldson, of Baltimore, was sworn and examined as a medical expert. Has practiced medicine for twenty years. Donaldson proceeded at length in comparing the symptoms, &c., in the case with those of cholera morbus, uraemic poison and apoplexy, and finally said that to the best of his knowledge and belief death did not ensue from natural causes. Witness being asked to state whether in his opinion death could have resulted from opium, said there was one symptom—the semi-comatose condition described—that would make him strongly suspect opium, but as it has been shown that Gen. Ketchum spoke intelligibly half an hour before his death, it could not have been opium; he could not have been roused.

Court adjourned.

—The House Committee on Civil Service will not make investigations as to the expenditures of the House until after the holidays.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Civil Service Reform.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Report of Commissioners.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President, to-day, submitted the following message to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—In accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, I convened a commission of eminent gentlemen to devise means and regulations for the purpose of reforming the civil service. Their labor is now complete, and I transmit herewith their report, together with the rules which they recommend, for my action. These rules have been adopted and will go into effect on the first day of January, 1872, under the law referred to, as I interpret it. The authority is already vested in the Executive to enforce these regulations, with full power to abridge, alter or amend them at his option when changes may be deemed necessary.

The report of the Commissioners is submitted for your careful consideration, as to whether further legislation may be necessary in order to carry out an effective and beneficial civil service reform. If left to me, without further Congressional action, the rules prescribed by the Commission, under the reservation already mentioned, will be faithfully executed, but they are not binding without further legislation on my successors. Being desirous of bringing this subject to the attention of Congress, before the approaching recess, I have not time to sufficiently examine the accompanying report to enable me to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a policy long needed. I ask for all the strength which Congress can give me to enable me to carry out the reforms in the civil service recommended by the Commissioners to be adopted on January 1st, 1872. The law which provides for the convening of a Commission to devise rules and regulations for reforming the civil service authorizes, I think, the permanent organization of the primary board, under which all examinations of applicants for public offices shall be conducted. There is no appropriation to continue such board beyond the termination of its present labors. I therefore recommend that a proper appropriation be made to continue the services of the present board for another year, and in view of the fact that three members of the board hold positions in the public service, which precludes them from receiving extra compensation under existing laws, that they be authorized to receive fair compensation for the extra service rendered by them in the performance of this duty.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 19, 1871.

The Civil Service Commissioners, after citing the act under which they were constituted a commission, enter upon a sketch of the policy of various administrations in the earlier history of the Government with regard to appointments to the civil service, and briefly note the various efforts made from time to time to correct evils, and then pass to a description of the present condition of the civil service, which has hitherto been sustained by common consent, setting forth in detail serious and flagrant evils of the present practice of treating inferior posts of the administration as party prizes, and answering various arguments by which it is sought to be justified. They say that if by examination for admission to the civil service nothing were understood but a test of mere literary proficiency, it might be reasonably opposed as unsatisfactory; for it is unquestionable that a man might be an excellent appraiser of linen and yet know nothing of history or accounts, but on the other hand, it is equally undeniable that as excellent appraiser of linen is not less excellent because of general intelligence, or two excellent accountants, the one of who has the most general knowledge is certainly preferable, and a country which declares that where technical skill is equal, it will select the candidate for its service who is the better educated, is a country which directly and practically encourages intelligence and morality. It is true, certain distinguished men in the public service might not have passed a certain literary examination, which is now required of young men entering the same service, but it is equally true that the older men could have passed the examination had it in their case been required, and the proof is their capacity, of which the present distinction is an evidence.

The commissioners say, in concluding their report, "We do not indeed suppose that the adoption of any rules, however skilfully framed, would at once remedy the evils in the civil service, which are universally acknowledged, and experience will doubtless show new methods of reform may be improved; but these evils will certainly not be remedied without an effort of those who are content to demand civil service reform, but who oppose it, must be suspected of having little real hostility to the system which they decry. Fortunately, however, public attention was never more resolutely turned to the subject, and there was never a more favorable movement to begin reform. The party issues of the last few years are gradually disappearing. The perilous questions of fundamental policy have been determined, and the paramount interests of the country are now those of the administration."

After quoting from a recent speech of Gladstone, to show that a similar reform has been made and has succeeded in England, the commissioners continue: We propose also that in this country places in the public service shall be restored to those who are found to be fitted for them, and if any one is disposed to think that an abuse of forty years is a law of the Republican system, a little reflection will show him his error. If he believes reform to be impossible, he merely shows that he is a victim of the abuse, and forgets that in America every reform is possible. The enforcement of the rules that we submit for approval depends of course upon the pleasure of the President. Should they receive the sanction of Congress in form, their enforcement would become, until repealed, not only a pleasure, but the duty of the President. That sanction, whether the rules now submitted or to any scheme, will more surely promote purity and efficiency in the civil service which the country most earnestly desires. If that sanction should be delayed, the rules adopted for action by the President could not bind his successor, but unless we are wholly mistaken, reform would no vindicate itself to the good sense of the country that the people themselves would reject any party candidate that proposed to relapse into the present practice. The improvement of the civil service is emphatically the people's cause and the people's reform, and the administration which vigorously begins it will acquire a glory only less than that of the salvation of a free union. Signed by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Alex. G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, Davidson A. Walker, E. Elliott, Joseph H. Blackfan and David Cox.

The following are the rules submitted by the Commissioners:

No. 1.—No person shall be admitted to any position in the civil service within the appointment of the President or heads of departments who is not a citizen of the United States, who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to the character, health and age, and who shall not have passed a satisfactory examination in speaking, reading and writing the English language.

No. 2.—An advisory board of suitable persons to be employed by the President under the ninth resolution of the act of March 3d, 1871, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes," shall, so far as practicable, group the positions in each branch of the civil service, according to the character of the duties to be performed; and shall grade each group, from the lowest to the highest, for the purpose of promotion within the group. Admission to the civil service shall always be to the lowest grade of any group, and to such position as cannot be grouped or graded admission shall be determined as provided for the lowest grade.

No. 3.—A vacancy occurring in the lowest grade of any group of officers shall be filled after due public notice from all applicants shall present themselves, and who shall have furnished evidences and satisfied by the preliminary examination already mentioned, and who shall have passed a public competitive examine to test their knowledge, ability and special qualifications for the performance of the duties of the office. The board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the supervision of the advisory board, a list of the names of applicants in the order of their excellence as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and shall then certify to the nominating or appointing power, as the case may be, the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three, and from the names thus certified the appointment shall be made.

No. 4.—A vacancy occuring in any grade of the group of officers above the lowest shall be filled by competitive examination of appicants from other grades; that the group and list of names from which the appointment is to be made shall be prepared and certified as provided in the preceding rule, but if no such applicants are found competent, the appointment shall be upon an examination of all the applicants, conducted in accordance with the provisions for admission to the lowest grade.

No. 5.—Applicants certified or otherwise qualified for appointment, as cashiers for collectors of customs, cashiers for assistant treasurers, cashiers for postmasters, superintendent of the money order division in postoffices, and such other custodians of large sums of money as may hereafter be designated by the advisory board, and for whose pecuniary fidelity another officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed except with the approval of such other officer.

No. 6.—Postmasters whose annual salary is less than two hundred dollars may be appointd upon the written request of applicants, with such evidence of character and fitness as shall be satisfactory to the head of the department.

No. 7.—The apointment of all persons entering the civil service, in accordance with these regulations, excepting persons appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointments of postmasters and persons appointed to any position in a foreign country, shall be made for a probationary term of six months, during which the conduct and capacity of such persons shall be tested, and if at the end of such probationary term satisfactory proofs of their fitness shall have been furnished by the board of examiners to the head of the department in which they shall have been employed during said term, they shall be reappointed.

No. 8.—The President will designate three persons in each department of the public service as a board of examiners, which, under the supervision of the advisory board, and under the regulations to be prescribed by it, and at such times and places as it may determine, shall conduct, personally or by persons approved by the advising board, all investigations and examinations for admission into said departments, or for promotion therein.

No. 9.—Any person who, after long and faithful service in a department, shall be incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmities for the efficient discharge of the duties of his position, may be appointed by the head of the department, at his discretion, to a position of less responsibility in the same department.

No. 10.—Nothing in these rules shall prevent the appointment of aliens to positions in the consular service, which, by reason of small compensation, or of other sufficient cause, are, in the judgment of the appointing power, necessarily so filled, for the appointment of such persons within the United States as are indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties of certain positions, but who may not be familiar with the English language, are legally capable of naturalization.

No. 11.—No head of department or any subordinate officer of the Government shall, as such officer, authorize or permit or assist in levying any assessment of money for political purposes, under the form of voluntary contributions or otherwise, upon any person employed under their control, nor shall any such person pay any sum so assessed.

No. 12.—The advisory board shall at any time recommend to the President such changes in these rules as it may consider necessary to secure greater efficiency in the civil service.

No. 13.—From these rules are excepted heads of departments, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, Assistant Attorney General and First Assistant Postmaster General, Solicitor General, Solicitor of the Treasury, Naval Solicitor, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Examiner of Claims in the State Department, Treasurer of the United States, Register of the Treasury, First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, Judges of United States Courts, District Attorneys, Private Secretary to the President, Ambassadors and other public ministers, Superintendent of Coast Survey, Director of the Mint, Governors of Territories, special commissioners, special annual visiting and examining boards, persons appointed to positions without compensation for services, dispatch agents and bearers of dispatches.

THE WEATHER TO DAY.

The disturbance on the Pacific coast will probably pass northeastward into Montana, and a failing barometer and rising temperature prevail on Wednesday at the Rocky Mountain stations; the high barometer north of Missouri move eastward, with diminished pressure, and cold northwest winds prevail west of the Appalachian range; cloudy weather with westerly winds prevail very generally on Wednesday along the Atlantic coast; brisk winds from North Carolina to Maryland. Navigation being closed on the lakes, the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at lake ports during the winter.

COMPENSATION ASKED.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition in the Senate to-day from Richard H. Garrett, of Carolina county, Va., asking compensation to the amount of $2,525, for his barn and goods destroyed by Col. Baker to effect the capture of John Wilkes Booth and D. C. Harold in 1865.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the subject of Government buildings in St. Louis, it being proposed as preliminary to appropriate three hundred thousand dollars, the entire amount required being two million.

CONSOLIDATION.

The President has ordered the consolidation of the fourth and fifth collection districts in Wisconsin. Samuel C. Lamb is to be appointed Assessor and A. K. Osborne to be retained as Collector of the consolidated districts.

LEGAL TENDER CASES.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to-day announced to the bar opinions in legal tender cases, which will be read at an early day after the recess, and that these opinions had been postponed at the request of the minority.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations; Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. Todd, Second District of Minnesota; Andreas Williamson, of New York, in place of Franz Sigel, resigned.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert, of the Second Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kentucky University, in Louisville.

CUBAN LADIES.

A delegation of Cuban ladies called on the President to-day with reference to Cuban affairs. They will call again to-morrow by appointment.

CHICAGO.

Hydrophobia.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Policeman W. H. Huckley, last evening, while at the second precinct station, was attacked with hydrophobia. He was taken to his home, and is now in a critical condition. It is thought he cannot live long. About two years and a half ago, while fondling a little dog, he was bitten by the animal, but has never previous to this discovered any symptoms of the disease.

FOREIGN.

Ontario Cabinet Troubles

PORTUGUESE EMIGRATION.

The Orleans Princes.

HONORS TO VON MOLTKE.

The Erie Railway.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, December 19.—The Queen will remain at Windsor during the holidays, instead of going to Osborne, as was at first proposed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The progress of the Prince of Wales towards recovery is in all respects satisfactory.

ERIE RAILWAY.

LONDON, December 19.—A meeting of the Erie Railroad Stockholders' Protection Society was held to-day. Raphael presided. In the course of some remarks he said the present Erie organization cannot long survive the fall of the twin monster—the Tammany ring. An avowed object of the Republican legislature in New York is, he said, to break up the present managment of the Erie railroad. Raphael warned the stockholders against making any compromise whatever with Fisk and Gould.

FRANCE.

SICK PRISONERS.

PARIS, December 19.—The prisoners Billioray, Rastoul and Henri Rochefort, now undergoing confinement in Fort Bryard, in pursuance of the sentence of the court martial, are sick in the infirmary at that fortification.

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The number of students in the college at Metz has diminished from five hundred to three hundred since the German accupation of the city, and in the college at Colmar the number has been reduced from four hundred to sixty, of whom forty-eight are Germans.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Duke D, Aumale and Prince De Joinville took their seats in the National Assembly to-day. They sat in the center of the members of the Right. Their appearance created no sensation in that body.

RELEASE OF COMMUNISTS.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly providing for the release of Communist prisoners who hold no rank.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

The French Government refuses to sell the crown jewels to private parties.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 11, *via* HAVANA, December 19.—Anarchy continues throughout Mexico and complications increase. The Juarists are alarmed. As it is supposed that the Government cannot outlive the present month, an American protectorate is seriously discussed.

The road between the capital and Vera Cruz is in the hands of the Juarists. Foreigners consider that the only salvation for the country will be in placing it under the American flag.

RUSSIA.

PRUSSIAN VISITORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 19.—A number of distinguished Prussians, who have been visiting this city, were to-day escorted to the railway station upon the occasion of their return home by Emperor Alexander, Grand Duke Constantine and the Prince of the Imperial house, all of whom, as a compliment to their guests, dressed in full Prussian uniform.

HONORS TO VON MOLTKE.

The Prussian Academy of Sciences has elected General Von Moltke an honorary member.

CANADA.

GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

TORONTO, Ontario, December 19.—On the opening of the House to-day, after some routine business, the Attorney General stated that his government, after adverse votes, could no longer expect to carry on the Government successfully, and that they had placed their resignations in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor, who had accepted the same. They only held office until their successors were appointed.

The House then adjourned.

GERMANY.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, December 19.—Minister Bancroft yesterday delivered to the Emperor of Germany, who is arbitrator in the matter, the memorandum of the American Government with regard to the northwestern boundary question.

PORTUGAL.

EMIGRATION.

LISBON December 19.—The press of the city show much anxiety over the largely increased emigration of workmen to the United States, and recommend remedial measures.

ST. LOUIS.

The Four Courts.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—The new county building on Clark avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, embracing one of the best jails ever built, and also spacious rooms for Criminal and other Courts and the various county and city offices, altogether costing over a million dollars, has been christened "The Four Courts," and will be known by that name hereafter.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox is on the increase in the city. It is mostly among immigrants, and its spread is owing to the fact that the board of health find it impossible to keep this class of cases under sanitary control.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Comstock & Co.'s stove foundry at Quincy, Illinois, was burned early yesterday morning.

—The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia has been thrown out by the joint action of the banks.

—The Health Officer of Brooklyn fears that small-pox will become as prevalent there as it has been in Philadelphia.

—James Milton Smith was yesterday elected Governor of Georgia, to fill the unexpired term of Rufus B. Bullock.

—The Sublime Porte and the Khedive of Egypt have refused to purchase the Suez Canal, which is offered for sale.

—At Liberty, New Jersey, Wm. Beust was burned to death while attempting to rescue his child from a burning house.

—The Hon. C. McCreery, late United States Senator from Kentucky, was nominated by the Democratic caucus at Frankfort last Monday, to succeed Hon. Garret Davis.

—The Cincinnati Presbyterian Alliance completed their organization last night, electing Rev. Dr. Morris, of Lane Theological Seminary, President, and a full list of officers.

—A special from Paris, dated the 19th, states that the French Academy received the following from the eclipse expedition: "The spectrum of the Corona attests the existence of matter in the space beyond the atmosphere of the sun."

—A Madrid letter states that Minister Sickles received secret orders to return to Washington immediately for consultation on important State matters. It is generally believed at Madrid that General Sickles has been called home to confer upon Cuban matters. The sudden call precipitated his marriage, the pair starting for Washington immediately after the ceremony.

—The New York *Herald's* special states that the Bishop of Londonderry denounced the proclamation forbidding processions, in his sermon last Sunday. The procession was formed, and on attempting to march to the Cathedral, was attacked by the military, and a fight ensued, during which several persons were hurt, but the procession finally dispersed. There is great excitement, and more fighting is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Henry Perkins has been appointed receiver of the Fourth National Bank, which was closed by the action of the Clearing House. The deposits amount to between five and six hundred thousand dollars, which, it is believed, will be paid, but the surplus and capital stock have vanished under the mismanagement of the officers. The bank was in trouble two years ago. No funds of the city treasury were in this bank, having recently been withdrawn on the new city treasurer taking possession. This withdrawal probably hastened the the suspension of the bank. During the investigation of Councils, it was discovered that the bank building had been transferred to one of the securities within sixty days, and the transfer is believed to be bogus.

'Twas Christmas eve, and all through the house not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse, when down the chimney, looking jolly and hale, came St. Nick, laden down with Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—A GIRL as Storekeeper at the Central Hotel. Must come well recommended for honesty. Apply at the office of the Central Hotel. de19

WANTED.—BOARDERS AT NO. 20 Anderson street. A few young gentlemen can be furnished with board and lodging by applying at the above No. de19:th10

WANTED.—A good GIRL to do general housework. Protestant preferred. Applys. No. 24 FIFTH (late Pitt) STREET, Pittsburgh. de19

WANTED—OWNER.—Taken up estray, in Allegheny city, on December 4th, TWO STEERS; one is red with drooped horns, the other black with a white face; weight about 800 lbs, marked with tar on tails. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. de16ths BERNARD GRAY.

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c. several men and boys with references wanted. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Fifth street, (formerly St. Clair) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Mortgages—$25,000.00 to loan on bond and mortgage in sums of $5,000 to $10,000. If applied for at once. THOS. K. PETTY, No. 179 Smithfield street. no28

NOTICES.

GENERAL OFFICE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RY.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼@96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¼@109.

PITTSBURGH is a great industrial centre, perhaps as a manufacturing point leading any of the interior towns.—*Press.*

And it might have added most of the seaport *cities*, and not stretched the truth.

THE great Suez Canal is begging for a purchaser. Pity Mr. Seward cannot buy it as a Christmas gift for the United States. A few years ago he would not have hesitated to have bought it for a companion piece to the Alaska purchase.

WE hope none of our unscientific readers will become unduly alarmed at the announcement from the Eclipse Expedition that "the spectrum of the corona attests the existence of matter in the space beyond the atmosphere of the sun." No possible danger from this condition of affairs need be apprehended, for inasmuch as there is nothing new under the sun, so this may be an old matter beyond its atmosphere.

THE society of Internationalists, with headquarters in New York, is gaining strength by the accession of workingmen's organizations to its ranks. We don't think it will ever assume any formidable proportions, or such as to give it any national importance, but it may prove another disturbing element in the social and political life of the metropolis where so many mischievous factions have flourishing existence.

JUST AS IF we could not raise our own supply of roughs and rogues, it now seems that England is playing the neat little game of getting rid of that element of her society by transporting convicted felons to our shores. A tariff to prevent the importation of such human cattle should at once be adopted by the authorities, at least until the free trade city of Chicago may be sufficiently rebuilt to afford them homes and busines opportunities.

"THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE becomes dangerously excited whenever reflections are cast upon Pittsburgh coal. If the GAZETTE would send a man down here to observe the quantity of Kentucky coal which is coming into fashion in this region it would devote the rest of its valuable life to double-leaded articles on the importance of improving the Ohio."

The above is from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a paper which just before the late coal boat rise, was filled with moans and statements to the effect that if the river did not rise in less than ten days there would be an absolute dearth of fuel.

MILWAUKEE has a few of that sort of men, who are always certain to show that they are not wise. We have a very few in Pittsburgh, too, but those of Milwaukee have held an anti-Alexis meeting and resolved that it is contrary to republican principles to welcome Alexis whom they wither by calling him "the aforesaid Romanoff." These persons had "the blush of shame" brought to their cheeks when they read of "the servile ovations" uttered to "Alexis Romanoff who calls himself Grand Duke of Russia." As Alexis is going to Milwaukee it is a good thing for these very red republicans that he does not call himself the fool-catcher, or their chance of escape would be very poor indeed.

THE RIVER MEN will doubtless be pleased with the passage by Congress of the bill allowing steamers plying our western rivers the privilege of using 150 pounds pressure to the square inch on their boilers—an increase of 40 lbs. to the square inch. The amended act was introduced by General Negley, of this District, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. With sober, capable and trustworthy engineers there would be no danger in permitting even a much higher pressure to be used, and, as the river men generally employ only such, the bill appears wise and judicious, and certainly must prove satisfactory to those most immediately interested in its passage.

MANY of the eastern cities and towns are undergoing a frightful chastisement in the shape of small-pox. We believe the disease was first born as an epidemic in our own neighborhood and from hence spread both east and west—at all events Pittsburgh was first to acknowledge its presence and to make earnest warfare against it. Thanks to Providence and the well directed exertions of our public authorities the loathsome disease has been finally conquered, and, with the exception of a few isolated cases in hospitals and some of the suburban neighborhoods, we are entirely free from the pest, and our city is perhaps at this period healthier than any of its equally populous contemporaries in the country.

CROPS AND TARIFFS.

The wool crop of the United States for the year ending June 1st, 1871, is estimated at 101,284,676 pounds, for which the growers have probably realized about $45,000,000. The cotton crop for the same year was about 3,000,000 bales of 450 pounds each, or 1,350,000,000 pounds, yielding to the growers upward of $200,000,000.

These two items of agricultural produce look large, and the public is accustomed to regard them as of especial national significance, and they are of great intrinsic importance, but not entitled at all to the pre-eminence which they occupy in the popular estimation. This pre-eminence is doubtless owing to the fact that they enter largely into the tables of export and import, whereas many staple articles of produce consumed chiefly at home are of more aggregate value than the cotton or wool of the country. We hope to be able, from the forthcoming statistics of the late census, to show the national production of corn, potatoes, grass, wheat and other grains, and of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, &c., of which scarcely any is exported, because the home market is the best. We have no doubt it will appear, when these statistics are published, that the great value of the cotton crop is exceeded by that of corn, wheat, potatoes, or the grasses; and the farmer who will study the facts cannot fail to realize how vastly more important the home market is to him, than the foreign, and how surely the prosperity now enjoyed by the farming interests, would be brought to an end if Congress shall fail to extend a fostering protection to the great manufacturing interests of the country. The farmer more than any other class, should, for his own best interests, insist on such a tariff on imports as will sustain and encourage our manufacturing industries, because in them lies his only security for remunerative prices for his surplus crops. If Congress should so reduce the tariff as to stop any considerable portion of our factories and throw their many thousand hands out of employment, these hands would be forced to fall back upon the soil for a subsistence, and so, instead of being the best customers of the farmer, would become his competitors and rivals, and the products of the farm, deprived of the home market and driven to depend on the tender mercies of the markets of Europe, would be reduced in value to the wretchedly low prices that prevailed before the policy of protective tariffs was inaugurated in this country, when wheat sold for 37 to 50 cents per bushel and other produce proportionately low. We remember when before the tariff of 1828 was enacted we were a lad in a village store and exchanged a yard of brown sheetings for a bushel of wheat, or four bushels of oats, or five pounds of butter. Whereas, now, under the policy of protection, the scale is completely reversed the bushel of wheat will, to-day, pay for ten yards of the same quality of muslin, the bushel of oats for three yards, the pound of butter for three yards, &c. This practical illustration, which is but one of scores that might be adduced, ought to determine every farmer, and indeed every citizen who cares for the welfare of his country, to raise his voice and use his franchise to put down the free trade faction, who with English money, and in the interests of English factories and importing houses in New York, would, if they could, destroy our infant and growing American manufactories and ruin at once both our manufacturers and our farmers.

KENTUCKY.

The members of the bar in the State of Kentucky have held a convention, and resolved that the people of their State shall be roused out of the long sleep in which they have been indulging, while the rest of the country, and particularly their neighbors on the opposite side of the Ohio river—the people of the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have been making such enormous and successful strides in the march of civilization and progress. Previous to the late war, Kentucky was bound hand and foot by the giant power of human slavery, and opposed, with all the strength remaining with it, any advance from the old systems, habits, and associations. The Ohio river marked the boundary, northward, of progress, with unerring perspicuity, and woe be to the man who upon the soil of Kentucky intimated that it was high time to change the prevailing customs of the people. The husbandman's son used the plow, with which his grandsires tilled the soil, generations before him, and the ox and the ass of the last century dragged the self same cart which was supposed outside of Kentucky, to be among "the lost *carts*." Progress was a thing unknown to the native Kentuckian, and, but for the literary genius of Prentice, which occasionally emitted sparks which illumin ated the hemisphere, the very location of the dead state would soon have passed from all recollection. The spelling books were as rare as the comets, and by the ordinary run of natives, as little understood. The schoolmaster had but seldom been seen on the "virgin soil of old Kaintuck," and his presence was more than once removed by the assassin's bullet. "To teach the young ideas how to shoot," was not near so high a calling, as to teach the young Kentuckian how to shoot him who had the ideas. "The ox, *knew* his owner, and the ass his masters crib," and this was the sum and substance of life in Kentucky in ante-war times.

In this "new departure" of the limbs of the law in the land of Boone, we recognize the dawn of a new and happy era for this most fruitful and blessed of all the States. With a soil unsurpassed for fertility, a climate combining the balmy breezes of an Italian summer, with the gentle winter of Central Europe; a surface richly dotted with great old woods of rare timber, and watered with the purest of rivulets; with beds of inexhaustible coal and iron underlying the land in almost every part; with mountain, valley and plain spread over the State in rarest scenery, why should not this fair and lovely land tower above all her sister States, and set for us a bright example of intelligence, thrift and progressive industry? The withering, blasting, soul destroying curse of human slavery was the evil genius which presided at her altars through so many years, permeating her children with its accursed breath, and blighting their energies. In its departure, Kentucky will find her true freedom from the base thraldom which has bound her, and her people brave and chivalrous will yet lead the van in the race of human progress. We hail, therefore, the action of the members of her bar, and in the interest of humanity, civilization and civil rights we commend their wishes to her people. Let all laws obnoxious to true political equality be abolished; and open wide the gates leading to the halls of justice, where all may enter, and with the fear only of God, give their testimony. Thus will be broken down one of the barriers to that more perfect freedom and security which will effect nothing but good to the whole people. We hope the press of Kentucky will at once second the efforts put forth in the interest of justice, and assist in removing the prejudice which has governed the past political relations with their colored population.

LIBERIA.

Troubles in the Republic--Alleged Arrest of the President and His Son for Fraudulent Acts.

The British steamship Loando has arrived in the Mersey from the west coast of Africa. Affairs at Monrovia had assumed a serious aspect. Some time ago a loan was negotiated in England for the purpose of constructing railroads, &c., in Liberia, by which the country would be opened to European trade and native enterprize. When the Loando left Monrovia it was currently reported that the President and his son were in jail, charged with having misappropriated upward of £40,000 worth of Liberian bonds. The following extracts from a manifesto issued by the chiefs of the Executive Committee will tend to show the nature of the offense under which the President is charged:

"He has contracted a foreign loan, contrary to the law made and provided; and without an act of appropriation by the Legislature, he has, with his officers, been receiving the proceeds of that loan. He has ignored a fundamental principle of the Constitution, making the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of Government distinct and separate. Invading the courts of justice, he has assumed to dictate the selection of jurors, thus interfering with the even handed justice of the Judiciary. Every effort to induce him to desist from his unconstitutional course has been unavailing. Threats and entreaties have been alike lost upon him. He has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances from all the counties of the Republic. He has declared the people in a state of rebellion, and attempted to escape to foreign countries with the officers of his Government, clothed with their full power, in order to wield against us in other lands a power which at home he had employed in vain to crush the liberties of the people." It is added that "the sovereign people of Liberia did, by their resolution in the City of Monrovia, joined to the resolutions from the other counties of the Republic, depose President E. J. Roye from his high office of President of Liberia, and did decree that the Government shall be provisionally conducted by a chief executive committee of three members, until the arrival of a constitutional officer at the seat of Government."

Experiments to Determine the Gravity of the Earth.

Pendulum experiments for the determining of the gravity of the earth are about to be made in the Mount Cenis Tunnel, by Father Secchi, M. Diamiller Muller, and M. R. P. Deuza. They will be made first in a lateral chamber about the center of the tunnel, and will be afterwards repeated at the corresponding vertical point on the mountain, the difference of level being about 1,600 meters. In addition to these observations, they propose to determine the earth's magnetism, and the temperature of the strata to which they can obtain access. By preliminary observations, they have ascertained that the movement of the trains will not to any serious extent interfere with the precision of the observations. Telegraphic wires will be laid down for the purpose of chronographic registration, and the observing chamber will be ventilated by special air conduits.—*Comptes Rendus*, t. lxxiii. p. 1,192.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HUMBUGS IN FLOWER SEEDS.

We confess some amusement at an article which has recently appeared in one of the Agricultural Journals over the heading of "Crimson and White Mignonette" the author showing that it was one of the numerous humbugs connected with the flower seed trade. Had he added, this is one of the hundreds of the humbugs, not only of the seed trade, but of plant growers and their trade, he would have hit the mark truthfully.

Annually we buy and pay for plants, grown and sent out for sale as rare novelties, with descriptions, copied from the tradesmen's catalogues of the other side of the Atlantic, but which the dealer here fails to tell us he knows nothing of, and so, we buy. The choice new *Actilbe* proves only our old Spiraea; the rare *Makedia* is only our old Bocconia; the new and rare *Marie Lemosine*, double Geranium, is so allied in every respect to Madam Lemoine that only a sharp practicing florist, bound to make money any way by his sales, can see or detect the difference.

In vegetable seeds the humbug is yet greater, and we have already heralded in advance a variety of tomato, as Early Shipping, claimed without knowledge or support, as we view it, of the writer, to be a hybrid, and to be solid and seedless (yet look you the seed will be for sale), so that it will carry from New Orleans to Russia, bear any amount of rough express handling, and be better when it arrives at its destination than it was when picked.

We advocate progress; we work yearly testing hundreds of new things at cost of time and labor; we sometimes, say once in five hundred, obtain an advance; but while we work thus for nothing and find ourself, we come quietly to the conclusion that the old adage of "all that glitters is not gold" as applied to seeds and plants, puffed by those who have them for sale, is just as true to-day as of yore.—*Cleveland Herald.*

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

We have always advised the making of grape cuttings in the fall, as our practice has taught us that there is, then, more vitality in the wood and bud than when it has been left exposed until spring. Anytime in early winter is better than toward spring, and if the cuttings made, are tied in small bundles, and then placed in the ground with the tops downward, covering with, say, four to six inches of soil, and this again with a layer of coarse barnyard manure, and then boards laid shingle fashion to keep out the wet, not one out of ten will fail to come out good in the spring, prepared to grow. This is all old German practice, and as good now as when first tried. In the spring, as soon as all risk of severe freezing weather is over the mulch covering and boards should be removed, and then from time to time as the weather grows warm the earth covering the buts or rootless ends of the cuts should be gradually removed until in early May there be not more than one inch of soil on them. Examinations at this time will find them all well calloused, and if planted in well prepared ground, twice or more dug over, not one in fifty will fail to grow.—*Exchange.*

THE MILK BUSINESS.

[From the Baltimore American.]

This trade is of no inconsiderable amount in the towns and cities. Whatever else economy may induce a family to dispense with, the supply of the milk cup must be kept up; and although the quantity required for each family may be small, yet, for the million of families who need it, is a heavy item in the aggregate. We have at present no data to make an estimate as to the quantity of milk and cream brought to the city of Baltimore by the several railroads stretching out to the north, east, south and west of us, but the freight charges must be a very respectable item in the receipts of our transportation companies, and if the trade in this particular item is dealt with in a spirit of liberality a greatly increased traffic would be the result. Every farmer who lives within fifty miles of the city on the railroads is interested in the business; for, although all may not have their agents or dealers in the city, those who are engaged in it on an extensive scale very generally, we believe, purchase from the others their surplus supplies to fill the increasing orders from the city. The business will, in the course of time, become more systematized than at present, and the great public who are the most interested in the matter, as consumers, will probably be the better supplied with a pure and wholesome article.

We see it stated in a Boston journal that the milk received by the Fitchburg Railroad and two or three of its shortest branches, leading into the city yields an annual return of $300,000 to the farmers on that road, one of the great roads pouring the vast wealth of the adjacent country into Boston. There, as here, the best farmers and those most prosperous are engaged in this business, and wherever it is made the main object the land is being decidedly improved by the necessity of keeping a large number of cattle. A farmer who is very deeply engaged in the business informed us that this is a result, the increased value of his farm, by the vast amount of manure made by his stock, was the principal source of wealth secured to him by his pursuit.

Although the concentrated manures of commerce are essential to the highest state of improvement of our lands, they are, after all, only adjuncts to the manure heap at home, which cannot be dispensed with. Yet to what a small extent, after all our labors in making and saving the manure of our barnyards and compost heaps, will our general average supply from these sources answer for the keeping up to a proper state of fertility the fields from which we are annually making such heavy draughts, by selling off the grain, hay and other products. We have time and again urged this question on the agricultural public. We have abundance of land, but without the necessary fertilizing materials to supply the waste of ages caused by drawing from the soil the main constituents of the plants we labor in vain to make good the deficiencies. The milk farmer, therefore, has the advantage over his neighbors in the means of fertilization furnished by his extensive stock of cattle. He moreover has to study the best mode of supplying his herd with the proper food to secure the greatest yield of milk, and by comparison with his compeers, discerning that a certain kind having a larger amount of richness suitable for his purposes, he finds it to his interest to secure such substances to aid in the more generous yield of his cows; hence, some of them send to the far off cities of the West for the refuse of their mills, and we know of sundry milk producers in Baltimore county who derive their supply of meal, bran and shipstuff from Chicago and other depots, buying car loads of these articles for their dairy cows, and find a double advantage in this process of feeding, an increase of the fluid and a very great addition to the manure made therefrom.

But the advantages of the milk farmer are not without their alloy. It is mostly the case that they have to deal with a class of middle men between them and the consumers, and it is not always the case that they secure the most honest and reliable agents, or efficient in the management of their business. Frequent losses are the consequence, unless the most stringent rules are adopted and enforced. This makes the milk producer a merchant as well as a farmer, and he has to bear the brunt of all the drawbacks thus entailed upon him; his neighbors are to receive pay for their quota furnished, whether or no the main man in the trade receives a farthing for the same. But even this is not the greatest difficulty; the business is necessarily an arduous one; cleanliness is absolutely requisite, and promptness in all the departments, from the feeding and watering of the cows, the regular milking thereof, and the delivery to the minute at the depot, for the conductor will not be detained a minute beyond his limit if every infant in the city should lose its nutriment for the day, and these operations are to be performed by hired help, and every one knows in the country that the eye of the employer over all is absolutely requisite to secure the desired ends. But this still is not the greatest trouble, and we will present a case now on the tapis in Boston and we cannot do it in more concise terms than is presented by a writer in the *Ploughman*, which we commend to the interest of our friends in this region—forewarned, forearmed—the things that have been may be again, and and for the present we leave the subject to be digested by the reader. The writer thus states the case:

"Near Boston we cannot profitably raise stock, and our milk is worth far more to sell, than to make into butter and cheese. It is not probable that the farmers will ever receive a much if any higher price for their milk than the past year. Yet all over the country which furnishes the milk to Boston there is constant and outspoken dissatisfaction. The Milk Association has held its meeting and fixed its price, and the contractors have met and fixed a lower price. The farmers have met in their towns and resolved that they would not accept the offers of the contractors, and have gone away without any concert of action. Usually, the contractors, being few and resolute and rich, are too powerful for the farmers, who are numerous and scattered, to contend with, and have prevailed for the time.

"And right here let us begin the trials of the producer. He is an intelligent and independent citizen, accustomed to set a price on what he has to sell, and to have a voice at least in the sale of his own property.

"But in the milk business, under the present system, he has no control. Take the present as an example. The contractors met and resolved to pay five cents a can less for milk than they paid last winter. This was late in September. The farmers had all arranged for the winter; they had bought their hay, and many of them purchased their stock of grain. They all believed they could not raise milk a cent cheaper than last winter; hay was dearer, and grain very little cheaper, and labor, an important element, no lower. They refused to agree to reduce their price. The contractors said we shall pay you so much and no more, and what are you going to do about it? We have the cars and the customers in Boston, and you can't do anything else with your milk, now that you have it on hand.

"Now, what a humiliating position is this for an independent farmer. He has no arrangement for making butter. He is prepared to make, perhaps, a hundred dollars' worth of milk a month, and of course needs the money. He cannot sell his cows, for nobody wants them in this pinch. A few make the sacrifice and refuse to sell, but generally grumbling and almost ashamed, they yield for the time, inwardly and often outwardly protesting that they will never be caught so again.

"No matter whether the contractors' judgment is correct or not, that the price must come down, or milk cannot be sold. This is not the point. The point is that the system is so arranged that one man controls a hundred, and a half dozen contractors control the whole farming population. It is inconsistent with a decent self-respect for the milk producers to allow such a system to continue."

COMMENDABLE CAUTION.

The storms and changes of winter have set in in earnest. To-day the thermometer may be down to zero and to-morrow forty degrees above; the shocks to the human body, under such vicissitudes of climate are full of perils; the humors are driven upon the internal organs, and the weak organs are the first to suffer. Now comes the chill, the cough, the spitting of blood and pains in the breast, the baleful harbingers of a terrible disease. Stop reader and think! Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is as sure to arrest such diseases and nip them in their bud as water will extinguish fire. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will remove the obstruction; carry off the over-abundant humors which impede and obstruct the channels which perform the work of life; it will allay irritation at once. The cough will be removed; the chilliness will cease; the animal functions will go on with their accustomed regularity. If consumption has already set in, do not wait another day. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure still has power to cure you and render your life hopeful and happy. Sold at the Drs. Medical Store, 167 Liberty street, $1.50 per bottle or 4 for $5.00

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best assortment in the city at Jas. E. Burns & Co's. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, have, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfume Cases, Imported Colognes, Lubin's Extracts, Rimmel's Perfumes and Cou de Ays, of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can purchase anything in this line cheaper than anywhere in the city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (Old St. Clair) streets.

PERIL AND PRECAUTION.

This is the season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direct foe, malaria is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity in the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the system, this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can as much be proved for anything else? Shun the uncertain. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furs, Furs, Furs!

M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public to their very extensive stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's FURS, embracing every quality and style.

Elegant Seal Skin Sacques,
Elegant Astrachan Sacques,
Elegant Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Elegant Mink Sable Sets,
Elegant Seal Skin Sets,
Elegant Royal Ermine Sets,
Elegant Black Marlin Sets.

Fitch, Squirrel, Alaska, etc., and all the grades of FURS manufactured.

Our Goods are the Very Best, and we guarantee to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices. ROBES, of all kinds. FURS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MUFFLERS in great variety.

no10:b73-MWF

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.

Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,

With Numerous Private Buildings.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

New Crop Good and Prime New Orleans Sugar,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED BY
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND
CLEARANCE
AND
HOLIDAY
SALE,
AT
Penn Avenue Stores.
Joseph Horne & Co.

FRESH AND CHOICE GOODS.
RARE BARGAINS
In Every Department.

Many Goods at Less Than Importers' Prices.

We would invite particular notice to our line of
HANDKERCHIEFS
Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equaled by any of our former sales.

Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial, Sheer Lawn and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in every quality, running from 5 cents to $3 25 each.

All-Linen Hemstitched at 9 cents.
Extra Fine Quality at $3 per dozen.
Initial Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, one-half dozen each, all letters.

In Real Lace Handkerchiefs we have just opened an extra fine assortment. Points Gauze, Applique Duchers, Honiton, Valenciennes and Imitation Val. and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs from 25 cents and upward.

Children's Handkerchiefs.

A Large Assortment in every quality.

The Largest and Finest selection of
Rich Real Lace Goods,
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE,
CONSISTING OF
Laces, Flouncings, Edgings,
Nun Sheeps Collars and Collarettes,
Berthas, Barbes, Fan Covers,
Lama Lace Points, and one
Applique Polonaise Robe,
With Over Dress and Court Train Complete.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
IMITATION LACE, COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SETTS,
At 25 Cents and Up.

LINEN SETTS,
In Single Boxes. Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Braided. We offer an unsurpassed line of these Goods at 65 cents and upward.

Lace Tidies, Stand Covers,
Wall Screens, Lamp Mats,
Infants' Lace and Embr'd Caps,
Robes and Waists,
Damask and Huck Towels.
Napkins, Doilies and
Damask Table Linens.

Full Size Damask Towels
AT $3 PER DOZEN—VERY CHEAP.

KID GLOVES
Best Bargains of the Season.
60 Doz. Two-Button, at $1 per pair
50 Doz. Real Kid, at $1 25 per pair

Cloth, Berlin and Fur Top Gloves,
For Ladies' and Children in Great Variety.

Ladies' Underwear,
IN MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, LINEN & MERINO.
DRAWERS AND VESTS
EVERY QUALITY.
Chemise Night Dresses, Drawers,
Skirts, Dressing Sacques,
Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Bridal Setts,

All at Very Low Prices.
White and Colored Merino Skirts, at $1.00.

FELT SKIRTS.
Stamped, Embossed, Braided and Velvet Trimmed.

HOSIERY.
Plain and Fancy, every grade, style and quality, for Ladies, Misses and Children at reduced figures.

Slipper Patterns,
Ottoman Covers,
Chair Strips, &c.

Ladies' Scarfs and Ties.
Now open, the most complete assortment of Scarfs and Tidies, in the city.
Fringe and Silk Scarfs at 50c., all colors.

Gros Grain and Taffeta Ribbons.
ALL THE NEW SHADES.

FEATHERS.
Ostrich Plumes, Tips,
Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
The Latest London and Paris Novelties of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, will be sold at cost to close the season.
We would also call attention to and invite an examination of our stock of

Black Dress Silks.
A new assortments of Bonnet, Tellilards, the Golden Wheal, and other approved makes, ranging in price from $1 25 to $7.50 per yard.

NOVELTIES.
In Ladies' Fine Shell and Pearl Portmonnaies.
Real Russia Leather Portmonnaies and Satchels.
Fancy Brushes,
Jet and Shell Jewelry,
Fine Carved and Spanzled Pearl and Ivory Fans, very handsome for a Christmas Present.

GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Department.
Velveteen and Cloth House and Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets.
Kid, Dog-skin, Buck, Calf and Castor Plush Lined and Plain Gloves.
Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Fancy Mufflers.
Cashmere, Merino and Shaker Half Hose.
Underwear, White, Clouded and Scarlet, every grade, in great variety.

SILK UMBRELLAS.
All at Very Lowest Prices.
Strangers and Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

A FRESH AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Black Alpacas,
SHAWLS,
Sacques, Skirts,
A LARGE STOCK AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLANKETS,
Quilts, Comforts,
Coverlets, Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Waterproof,
Cloaking Cloths.

PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

CLEARING OUT
SALE
AT
Auction Prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Will offer, from and after this day, the balance of their stock of
Autumn and Winter
DRESS GOODS, &c.
At Prices to meet the wants of the Popular Trade.
Black Alpacas, Velvet Cloaks,
Pure Mohairs, Velveteen Cloaks,
Henrietta Cloth, Braided do.,
Cashmeres, Talmas, Talmas,
Merinos, Ottoman Shawls.
They also offer at reduced prices the entire stock of Velvets, Black Silks, Velveteens, Wool Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres; in fact all stock distinctively
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
It being their determination that prices shall be made, having in view an immediate clearing out of every lot.
Orders promptly attended to.
Moorhouse & Carsten,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
dec PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:24

Gildenfenney & Hess,
Booksellers and Stationers,
NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.
We take pleasure in informing the trade and public generally that we have recently remodeled our Store and increased our facilities, in order to meet the demands made upon us. We are now offering the largest stock and varied assortment of Books, Periodicals and other Goods suitable for Christmas presents, to be found in the city, consisting in part of
New and Novel Writing Desks,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
Chess Men and Games
of every description. Also a splendid assortment of AMERICAN and ENGLISH JUVENILE BOOKS, and the finest line of POCKET BOOKS west of Philadelphia. Our stock of
Family Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Hymn Books and
Photographic Albums,
is large and complete.
We would call the attention of the Ladies in particular to our Imported Initial Note Papers and Envelopes, which we offer at astonishing low prices.
Give us a call and inspect the immense variety that we are presenting to the Holiday Trade.
GILDENFENNEY & HESS,
NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.

DOBSON'S
No. 1 and No. 2 Deflecting Strain
SCROLL SAWS,
Making 1000 to 1200 revolutions per minute, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. 200 OF THESE SAWS NOW IN USE. Price—No. 1 (extra heavy), $10; No. 2, $110. For sale only by
M. B. COCHRAN,
DEALER IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES,
143 LIBERTY STREET.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
de6:b48-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

For the Holidays,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12½c., Plaid Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Fine Striped Poplins, double faced.
At 25c., Dark Plaids, a great bargain.
At 37½c., Satine Cloths, seasonable shades.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, beautiful styles.
At 90c., Waterproof Cloths, an extra bargain.
At 6¼ and 8½c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., all the best Prints.
At 25c., Fine Dark Chintzes, worth 37½c.
At 50c., Men's Shetland Shirts and Drawers.
At 66c., All Wool Shoulder Shawls.
At $1 and $1 25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1 50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts, Printed and Embossed Borders.
At $2, Fine Felt Skirts, Velvet Trimmed.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Gents' Underwear, Neckwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

NOTICE!
For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently call during the day, and to prevent the great rush usually experienced before the Holidays, THE STORE will be OPEN each evening during the week, beginning MONDAY, December 18th, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in Existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se26:b51 PITTSBURGH.

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
se26-MWF

KEYSTONE
Sewing Machine!
GRAND HOLIDAY DISPLAY
OF THE
Finest Styles
OF THAT CONSTANTLY INCREASING FAVORITE,
THE
KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE.
Call and examine the superior work performed by this Machine, and if you contemplate making your wife or sister a CHRISTMAS PRESENT, you will soon be satisfied this is the Machine to purchase.
F. B. KENNER, Gen'l Agent,
de7:s35 24 FIFTH AVE., (second floor.)

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.

Pianos and Organs.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents.
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.
de8:s83

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY
GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A choice stock of Ladies and Children's Furs, Capes and Muffs, at attractive prices.
Silk Umbrellas for Holiday Presents.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lace Handkerchiefs, all grades.
Ladies' Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs

LACE COLLARS.
Roman Striped Silk Scarfs
Breche Scarfs all colors and widths
Plain and Fancy Sash Ribbons.
Ladies' Kid, Woolen and Berlin Lined Gloves.

Slipper Patterns,
OTTOMAN & CUSHION COVERS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays
AT VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOHN G. WORKMAN..... H. RICHARD DAVIS.
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.
All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.
WAREROOMS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
de11 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au8:om

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent interest at par and accrued interest.
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1887. First Mor gage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B McVAY & CO.,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest. FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburg.
no2nwf3

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collection made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, December 19, 1871.

The gold market closed up weak at 108⅞@109. The stock brokers were large borrowers of gold to-day, and sold same to obtain currency to carry their stocks. Loans were from 7 to 1-16 for carrying. Clearances forty and one-half millions. Governments dull and steady. Stocks opened dull on call, but very strong, the Lake Shore and Western Union as features. Before the bankers made up their bank account the market sold off slightly, but subsequently advanced ¼@⅝. The greatest weakness was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Lake Shore and Erie. There was a little more activity in the above mentioned stocks, but the list was dull. A small broker's firm on the bear side of Pacific Mail. The Mail is the only feature of interest in Wall street to-day was the money market, which has been more stringent than any day this month. Loans were made as high as ⅞ per day on Governments, and were scarce at that price. Again currency is being moved to the interior for the crop movement for insurance. Settlements in Chicago express companies have made some heavy engagements for the outflow of currency this week, and in some quarters these engagements are estimated at five million dollars.

Sterling exchange dull.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons: 1881, 117⅜; 5-20's, '62, 109¾; do., '64, 110; do. '65, 111¾; do. new, 110¾; do. '67, 110½; do. '68, 110¾; 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6's, 113½.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 97; Tennessee, old 64; do. new 64; do. 6's, 64; Virginia, do. old 61; North Carolina, old 31½; do. new 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 67⅞; Quicksilver 24¼; Adams Express 85; Wells-Fargo 61; American Merchants Union do 58½; United States do 62½; Pacific Mail 30; New York Central 96½@96¾; Erie 32; do. preferred 63; Harlem 120½; do preferred 130; Reading 115¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Michigan Southern and Northwestern Indiana 81¾; do preferred 87½; Rock Island 103¾; New Jersey Central 111¾; St. Paul 51¾; do preferred 77; Fort Wayne 94; Wabash 66; do preferred 90½; Wayne 97½; Terre Haute 16; do preferred 49; Chicago & Alton 115½; do preferred 118. Ohio 92; Cleveland, Col. C. & C 87½; Burlington & Quincy 127½; Lake Shore 93¾; Panama 185; Illinois Central 122; Union Pacific 37¼; Central Pacific bonds 107½; Union 90¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 19, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113¾
U. S. 6s 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	115¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	115¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	113¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cp. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 19, 1871.

ASHES Soda Ash, 4 cts for common and 4½@4¾ for refined. Pearls, 11 cts; Pots, 10. Nitrate Soda, 5 cts.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair, 50@55 per gallon; prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—In steady demand and the stock in this market is very much reduced. Sales at $2.50@3.50 for fair to good and $4 for prime. Choice, of which the stock is very meagre, would bring $4.50@4.50.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, but the sales of prime to choice roll at 25@27. Common and medium grades continue very dull and the supply is accumulating.

BEANS—Since the close of navigation the receipts have been light and the supply is still fully up to the demand and prices are unchanged; sales at $2@2.50 per bushel, for common to prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Is still reported dull, but there is no change to make in quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 4¼ cts per lb, or $9 per bbl.

BEESWAX—There is no stock in this market in hands of consignees. Price 25@28.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.30@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—Sales of small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of good to choice Jersey cultivated at $12@14 per bbl.

CIDER—Sales at $5@9 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 15½@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15¾; Factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@15c.

CARBON OIL—There is considerable inquiry and we can report a fair jobbing trade at 30@33 cts, in car load lots and usual advance for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed, and 7@7 for quarters. Apples, 7@8¾, as to quality.

DRESSED HOG —Packers are paying 4¾@5 cts—sales, in a jobbing way, at 5¼@5¾.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continues very light and we can report sales at 35@38. Packed eggs, 25@31, as to quality and condition.

FEATHER—The market has been very quiet for some months past and while the stock is very much reduced, the arrivals are small, there is no change in prices. Good spring extras, $7.25@7.50; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.75; and choice to fancy red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75. Rye Flour, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 70@77 cts to the trade; 80@85 cts in a retail way. Mixed stock quoted at 40@50 cts, according to quality.

GRAIN—The grain market is quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important. Wheat is unchanged at $1.45@1.50 for red and $1.55 cts more for white; the arrivals continue very meagre, and there is no stock here except what is held by the mills. Oats continue very dull, and the stock is unusually large, while, on the other hand, the demand seems to be unusually small for the season; however, there is no change in prices, and holders generally anticipate an improvement in the demand next month. We continue to quote at 44@44½ for mixed and 45@46 for white—by the car load. There is no falling off in the demand for Corn, and, with no increase in the receipts, prices are fully sustained; we can report sales, by the car load, at 62@65 cts. Rye is quiet and unchanged; we quote at 88@90 cts cash, and 90@96 may be quoted at that figure for early delivery time. Barley, very dull; brewers generally are well stocked, and it looks now as if there would not be much inquiry until towards the middle or close of January.

GROCERIES—Trade in our market continues dull and there is not likely to be any improvement until next month. However, Coffees continue very firm, and, as noted in our last report, prices are higher in the east. Molasses, Sugars and Syrups, quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11½; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, 12¾. Sugar House Sugars, 9@11. Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 10@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Mio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 21@21¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 26@

26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 26. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 68. White Honey, 68. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 68. Sugar Drips, 70. Bruns's, 60; other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 60@65. New crop, 62@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 34. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HAY—The arrivals continue very meagre, and, with considerable inquiry, prices are well maintained; sales of baled, in a jobbing way, at $28@35, according to quality. Sales from country wagons at $25@28 per ton.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Scutched, $190@195.

HOMINY—Sales at $3 per bbl to the trade and $3.50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra, 87@90; No. 2, 60@65. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained, 80@82.

LARD—Refrigerator white, $7.00@7.25 per bbl; Cleveland, $7.25; Eastern, $7.50.

MOLASSES—Quoted in a jobbing way, at New Orleans, 60@65; Sugar House, $30@32 per ton for Second; $34@36 for Middling, and $40@45 for Fancy. Syrup and Sugar-house Molasses very dull, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Sheetbarks, $1.50@1.75. Walnuts, 40@50 cts.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common reds, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

PROVISIONS—Pams, 13½; Shoulders, 7½; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed sides, 8; clear sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 9¾; sugar cured hams, 14@14½. Lard in tcs, 9¼@10 cts. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 10. Dried Beef, 16.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 10@13 cts; Turkeys, 12¾ ¢; Ducks, 12@14; Geese, 90@10.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows, $3@3.25 per bbl; Early Rose, 2 carloads from John Dippold & Son; 4 kgs bolts. Hubley, Adams & Co; W H Graff & Co; 115 sks barley, W J Meade; 40 do do, Silverman; 12 pkgs bed springs, H L F Brown; 200 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 211 sks oats, Adams & Knox; 677 bgs oats, Lorings & Mackin; 38 sks barley, 26 sks rye, 93 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 70 bbls hominy, 5 do grit, 5 do meal, Voigt, M & Co; 1 bbl pipe, Berg & Singerley; 2 crates iron, John Dippold & Son; 4 kgs bolts, Hubley, Adams & Co; corn, W H Graff & Co; 115 sks barley, W J Meade; 40 do do, Silverman; 12 pkgs bed springs, H L F Brown; 200 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 211 sks oats, Adams & Knox; 677 bgs oats, Lorings & Mackin; 38 sks barley, 26 sks rye, 93 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 70 bbls hominy, 5 do grit, 5 do meal, Voigt, M & Co; 1 bbl pipe, Berg & Singerley, 2 crates iron, John Dippold & Son; 4 kgs bolts, Hubley, Adams & Co; 1 car

HOME NEWS.

Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 146 Smithfield street:

First National Bank of Birmingham	173.0
Lawrenceville Saving Bank	82.00
Pittsburgh Gas Co	78.00
Ewalt Street Bridge	42.00
Improvement Trust Co. ($6.00 paid in)	7.00

Personal.

Our friend Max Schamberg occupies the office of an accredited financial agent for postal money orders to and from Europe, under guarantee of the Post Department of the German Empire. He is also agent for all first class mail steamship lines, and does a large Railroad ticket business. Don't travel any place before you have seen him at his office, 149 Smithfield street.

The Fire at the Robinson House.

Fire Marshal Butler yesterday investigated the circumstances connected with the fire at the Robinson House yesterday morning, and ascertained that it resulted from hot ashes piled against the brick wall of the ice house. The heat penetrated the bricks and set fire to the saw-dust with which the walls were lined. The fire communicated to the second story of a wing at the rear of the hotel, but not much damage was done. The loss will not much exceed five hundred dollars.

The Pilots' Association.

The pilots of this port held a meeting Monday to take action in regard to a petition for amendment of section 18 of the new steamboat law. Pilots receive papers. The proposed amendment provides for a special Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to examine candidates, consisting of three of the more competent pilots, who shall perform their duty under oath. A petition requesting Congress to make such an amendment was adopted by the pilots present. The paper has received about twenty signatures.

Letters Held for Postage.

The following is a list of letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 19, 1871.

John M. Berry, Haverhill, Mass., 1c; Rev. Wm. H. Bacon, Wellsville, Ohio, 3c; Wm. M. Carr, Memphis, Tenn., 3c; Mrs. Mary Doherty, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Abraham Fehl, Columbus, Ohio, 3c; Smith Foster, Princeton, Ind., 3c; John Gilligan, North Camden, N. J., 3c; Hanford Ironi, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 3c; Miss Mattie Jacobside, Ohio, 3c; James C. Riley, Sing Sing, N. J., 3c; John Stulen, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Pat. Walsh, Pottsville, Pa., 3c.

G. A. R. Election.

At the annual election Monday evening at Hay's Post No. 3 G. A. R., the following officers were chosen for 1872:

Commander—Crosby Gray.
Senior Vice Commander—W. J. Criswell.
Junior Vice Commander—J. D. Owens.
Officer of the Day—John Weisenborn.
Officer of the Guard—Francis C. Geise.
Adjutant—Frank H. White.
Quarter Master—M. B. Bargher.
Post Surgeon—R. W. Curtis.
Quarter Master Sargent—John F. Hunter.
Sargent Major—H. P. Moore.
Delegates to Dept. Convention—W. M. Dalgliesh, Crosby Gray, F. H. White.

Criminal Negligence.

The jury empanneled at Steubenville, to inquire into the case of the death of Charles Black, who was killed in the collision which occurred on Friday night last near Unionport, Ohio, have rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by the collision of the second section of live stock freight train No. 17, running east, and freight train No. 2, running west, on the 15th day of December, 1871, and that said collision was caused by the conductor and engineer of said train No. 17 not running according to the orders then received at Cadiz Junction that day; and further find that said conductor and engineer of train No. 17 recklessly violated rule No. 81 of said company in permitting the said Black to ride on the engine of said train No. 17.

Woman Suffrage.

The Young Peoples' Mutual Improvement Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, held their regular meeting on Monday evening, Mr. W. S. McCutcheon acting as Chairman, and Mr. Alexander Whitesides as Secretary. The question for debate was, "Should the right of suffrage be extended to women?" The affirmative was ably argued by Messrs. P. B. Morgan and James W. Houston, and the negative by Messrs. W. S. McCutcheon, J. J. Thomas and A. D. Munn. The debate was spicy and interesting throughout as well as instructive. The judges of the contest were Miss Anna McCutcheon and Messrs. McMurray and McMasters, who gave their decision unanimously, in favor of the affirmative.

The other exercises consisted of select readings by Misses Kate Burnett and Sadie McCutcheon, and declamation by Mr. John W. Young, the renderings of all of whom were highly creditable.

The audience, which consisted of both ladies and gentlemen, was large and highly intelligent, and gave evidence of their delight in frequent demonstrations of applause. The Association, we are glad to say, is in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and rapidly attaining a high order of literary merit. It is exceeded by none of the same kind, that We know of, in either of the two cities, or of the surrounding boroughs.

Street Obstructions.

In yesterday's GAZETTE "T. M." defends himself and the Street Commissioner against our strictures, on account of debris and waste material being allowed so long to encumber the streets in front of new buildings in process of erection, and claims that, to oblige the vigilant officer he removed the obstructions *before* the law would compel him.

The GAZETTE has at no time objected to the *necessary* use of the streets while building; all needful facilities should be allowed to owners and contractors. The rights of the passing multitude must yield to whatever is *necessary* to the house-builders. What we protest against is the *unnecessary* and prolonged inconvenience, not to say danger, to which thousands of citizens are subjected, not for the convenience or necessities of the owner of or contractor for new buildings, but, by their neglect, and that of the street authorities, to remove or cause to be removed for many successive weeks, piles of sand screenings, broken bricks, stone chips, loose and useless lumber, mortar boxes, &c. Such obstructions as these should never be permitted for a single day. The habitual disregard of this rule is gross and wanton. The law cannot be plead in abatement of this censure, for it only permits the temporary use of the pavement or street for *building* purposes, not at all as a depository for rubbish produced in building. This and everything not really *necessary* should not be permitted to accumulate or obstruct the street for a single day. This, and this only, is what we find fault with, and what the public complain of, and we put it a great deal more mildly than others who have sent us written denunciations for publication, preferring to suppress them on account of their personal invectives, and make their complaints in our own words.

POISONED PORK.

A Family Suffering from Eating Diseased Pork.

Yesterday morning some excitement was created in the Ninth ward by startling rumors which were afloat, to the effect that a family, consisting of father, mother and child, were dying from poison which they had received through the medium of a piece of pork. Further investigation, however, somewhat detracted from the horrible possibilities of the statement, but yet left sufficient cause for gossip. It seem that at the morning meal the family had partaken of a juicy morsel of pork, which had just been purchased at the grocers in the vicinity. Soon after the series all seized with a sickness, which, in its effects was exactly similar to that from poisoning. A physician was called in who at once treated his patients as though they had been suffering from a dose of poison, and in a few hours they began to improve. They were much better last evening, but still were not able to walk about. The physician was of the opinion that the pork which had been eaten was the cause of the sickness, but no examination was made to substantiate the poison theory, and its only basis was the symptoms manifested by the patients.

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY.

The Trimble-Massey Affair at the Central Station House.

We had occasion in yesterday's GAZETTE, in noticing the arrest of the colored man Massey, and his subsequent harsh treatment at the Station-house, to blame the officer making the arrest for using undue violence toward the prisoner, after he had him fairly in his power, and after resistance had ceased. A somewhat better face—for officer Trimble—was put upon the affair by the evening papers in their reports. The GAZETTE reporter, being an eye-witness to the transaction, can vouch for the truth of the statements made, at least in the main, if not in the minor details. What we object to is the abuse and overstepping of authority practiced by some of the policemen while in the discharge of their functions. The officer, in his attack upon the prisoner, when fairly in the hands of the law, and after resistance had ceased, showed a disposition to secure personal revenge by taking the law into his own hands. This is where the mistake was made. Massey, having resisted the officer, and committed an assault upon him while in the discharge of his duty, might have been sent to Court for trial on a regular indictment, and instead of receiving "thirty days at the Work House," which was the sentence passed by the Mayor, the Court would most likely have sent him to Claremont for five or six months, at least. And thus would the ends of justice have been met in a manner becoming to a civilized people.

PROBABLY DROWNED.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Allegheny Youth—Supposed to be Drowned.

Robert Deer left home at the head of Beaver street, Second ward, Allegheny, on Sunday morning, for the purpose of visiting his aunt in the Twelfth ward of this city. At the time of leaving he told his mother to look for him at noon, but when noon came and he had not returned she felt no anxiety, supposing he had been induced by his relatives to prolong his visit. She felt no alarm until Monday afternoon when, the youth not having made his appearance, she sent a messenger over to her relatives, who returned with the startling intelligence that he was missing.

It seems from the story told that he left the house of his aunt, accompanied by his cousin several years his junior, on Sunday afternoon. They went down to the Allegheny river to see the boys fishing, and young Deer started to cross over to Herr's Island. The ice appeared solid and firm, and was towards the Allegheny side crowded with the combatants, delegates from either city, engaged in a regular "stone" fight. Deer determined to go over, but his companion, after making a part of the way, turned and came back. He says he turned just as he was climbing up the bank and saw Robert just then about half way across, and near the "air hole." He looked again when upon the bank but could see nothing of him.

This story in part is corroborated by a number of the boys who were engaged in the fight, who saw Deer on the ice, but no one seems to have seen him go through or heard any cries, if he made them. It is thought however, that in the excitement he failed to see the air hole and walking into it was drawn under the ice. The body thus far has not come to the surface, but efforts are to be made to day to have the river in that vicinity dragged.

The youth was about twenty years of age. The case is rendered still more sorrowful to his afflicted mother from the fact that within the past few weeks she has lost a father, a husband, a sister and now a child.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

John Robb, indicted for assault and battery, Daniel Hull prosecutor, was found guilty.

John Eichly, was tried for assault and battery, Charles McManus, prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but divided the costs between the parties.

George Little and Samuel Kennedy were tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Andrew Davis. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the costs to be paid by the defendants.

Sophia Schmidt was indicted for the larceny of a cigar box and contents, valued at two dollars, the property of Maria Lutz. Jury out.

Trial List for Wednesday.

Commonwealth vs:	
James McQuade,	Jonathan Stringer,
Lewis Hile,	Sarah Cassey,
James Paxton,	Charles Gould,
John Petee,	Jacob Seigel,
Stephen Beach,	Michael Graham,
Kate Gramill,	Michael Fox,
George Hall,	Wm. Albrees, et al.,
Andrew Helschou,	Wm. Baer, et al.,
Herman Schuler,	A. Stanz,
Wm. S. P. Scelland,	Minnie More.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The case of McCormick & Warwick vs. Philip Hahn, reported yesterday, was concluded. Verdict for plaintiff 6¾ cents damages.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth, for use of Hoffman & Hale vs. Fin Maine, et al. This was an action on an auctioneer's bond. Plaintiff left goods with defendant to be sold, but no return of the proceeds was made. The jury found for the Commonwealth in the sum of $5,000, the amount of the bond, and assessed damages for plaintiffs in the sum of $1,500.

The case of Louis Schmidt vs. Thomas Miller, Sr. Tuis was an action to recover the amount paid for bumping a wagon from the cellar of a house owned by defendant and occupied by plaintiff. Jury out.

A decree was granted divorcing Catherine McNary vs. James McNary.

J. M. Carson & Co. vs. A. Breigle. Action on book account. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

31. Bushnell et al. vs. Louther et al.
32. Andrew & Nicos. vs. McKelvey.
34. Hartman vs. Hershberger & Co.
35. Owners of steamer "Tom Farrow" vs. Same.
36. McDonald and wife vs. Strong.
43. J. P. Barr & Co. vs. Newton & Co.
45. Remaufs vs. Hoeveler.
48. Clark et al. vs. Wykham et al.
49. Carson et al. vs. Daumberger.
83. Haney vs. School Directors of Elizabeth township.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Mary Andrews vs. William Ward, on trial yesterday, before Judge Hampton, the jury found for the defendants, and the amount of $165 due defendants for rent with interest from Jan. 1st, 1868.

In the case of Patrick M'Nulty vs. Paul & Jacobs, action on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiff, $57.44.

The next case taken up was that of Elipha-let Downer et al. vs. W. H Brown. This was a feigned issue to try the validity of certain judgments and executions thereon. Thomas Jenkins, McNish & Co. The case is still on trial. Mr. Shinn and Mr. Lucas appear for plaintiffs, and Burgwin and Wilson for defendants.

The case of John M. Ewing et ux. vs. Dr. A. R. Thompson, administrator of Daniel Morgan, deceased, which been on trial for some days before Judge Kirkpatrick, was submitted to the jury—no verdict at adjournment.

The next case taken up was that of Joseph A. Butler administrator of the estate of vargus Butler, deceased, vs. Wm. C. Bair. Verdict for plaintiff for $816.00.

In the case of Albert Austin for Edward Megrue et ux. vs. his wife, the jury was withdrawn.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the bankruptcy branch a petition was filed on behalf of Mosely, Metzgar & Co., of Philadelphia, asking that E. M. Alexander, of Clearfield, Clearfield county, be adjudicated a bankrupt. The petitioners also ask for an injunction restraining the said Alexander from doctors of Alexander from disposing of or interfering with his property or estate. Usual papers awarded.

Trial List for To-day.

149. City of Pittsburgh vs. Cluley.
150. City of Pittsburgh vs. Richey.
151. City of Pittsburgh vs. Cluley.
152. Schmidt vs. Wagner.
153. Mellvaine vs. Same.
158. Nobbs vs. Normine.
132. W. P. R. R. vs. Heck.
133. W. P. R. R. vs. Hendrich.
131. W. P. R. R. vs. Wacher.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

In this court the case of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Miller, petition for preliminary injunction, was argued. Decision reserved.

The Constables of the 5th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 21st wards, Pitt burgh, will appear before the Grand Jury on their returns, on Wednesday, December 20th, at 9:30 A. M., and the Constables of the 1st, 2d and 3d wards, Allegheny, the Borough of Ormsby, Monongahela, Etna and South Pittsburgh, and the townships of Elizabeth and Shaler, on Thursday, December 21st, at 9:30 A. M.

IRWIN, THE CONFIDENCE MAN.

Further Developments with Reference to His Operations.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's GAZETTE of the arrest of Geo. H. Irwin, the confidence man who has for some time past been carrying on his operations through the Union National Bank, in this city, and elsewhere, as opportunity afforded. He had previously deposited $7,000, the greater portion of which, however, up to Friday last, had been checked out, on that day he deposited a draft for $3,700; purporting to be drawn by the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio, on the Nassau Bank of New York. On Saturday Irwin deposited another draft issued at the Bridgeport, Ohio, Bank, and purporting to be drawn on the Nassau Bank for $4,300. This draft went through the regular channel, but had scarcely started on its journey when a check for $400 was presented to the cashier signed by Irwin. This was paid, but an examination of the books revealed the fact that Irwin had previously overdrawn his cash account, yet still having these two drafts to his credit. The result of this was the arrest of Irwin, as before stated.

Yesterday the prisoner was visited at his place of confinement, the lock-up, by officials of the various banks, and among the rest by some of the attaches of the Fort Pitt Bank. This visit, and some circumstances connected with the case, has set a new train of probable developments in motion. It will be remembered that several weeks ago a man by the name of Irwin received a package from McKeesport. The package contained a sample of wheat and some gold pieces. The accompanying letter stated to the grain dealer that the writer had a large quantity of wheat similar to the sample to sell, and would call at once. The writer accidentally asked the grain dealer to sell the accompanying gold, and send the check for the amount to the address at McKeesport. The request was complied with, and a check on the Fort Pitt Bank for $24 was sent to the address indicated. Subsequently the check, raised to the amount of $2,400 was presented at the Fort Pitt Bank and duly cashed. It is now said that Irwin, the prisoner, is the man who presented the fraudulent check, and he is supposed to be the McKeesport man who was interested in grain. It is thought he took the money so procured to the Bridgeport bank, and with it procured the gold drafts with which he was enabled to commence and carry on transactions here.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

George Massey, the colored man who was arrested with Wright, and who after resisting the officer, was clubbed over the head with a mace in the Central Station House, was sent yesterday for thirty days to the Work House.

Twenty common cases were yesterday morning disposed of by Mayor Brush, and two of the same character in the evening.

For insulting persons, disturbing a religious assembly and acting disorderly on Sunday evening, John Gamod, Henry Linton, Jacob Hartman and William Feid were arrested and fined one dollar each by Mayor Burgess Jones of East Birmingham.

The charge preferred before Alderman McMasters, with obtaining from Mr. James A. Schoulon, a suit of clothes valued at $36, by representing that he was employed by Jones & Laughlin's mills, and giving an order on that firm. A warrant was issued for Pat's arrest.

Two men were arrested yesterday morning by officer Hall